



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, April 20, 1845.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance, \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

L. BARNES, at Millford, is duly authorized to act as Agent for this paper to receive subscriptions, advertisements, orders for job-work, and payments for the same.

E. W. Carr, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Jeffersonian Republican." Office, San Buildings, corner Third and Dock streets, opposite the Merchant's Exchange; and 440 North Fourth street.

**FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.**

SENATOR ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. McKENNA, of Washington,
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1 Joseph G. Glarkson,
- 2 John P. Wetherill,
- 3 James M. Davis,
- 4 Thos. W. Duffield,
- 5 Daniel O. Hunter,
- 6 Joshua Dungan,
- 7 John D. Steele,
- 8 John Landis,
- 9 Joseph K. Smucker,
- 10 Charles Snyder,
- 11 William G. Hurley,
- 12 Francis Tyler,
- 13 Henry Johnson,
- 14 Wilham Colder, Sr.
- 15 (not filled)
- 16 Charles W. Fisher,
- 17 Andrew G. Curtin,
- 18 Thos. R. Davidson,
- 19 Joseph Markle,
- 20 Daniel Agnew,
- 21 Andrew W. Loomis,
- 22 Richard Irvin,
- 23 Thomas H. Sill,
- 24 Saml. A. Purviance.

No paper was issued from this Office last week, in consequence of a large amount of Job printing, &c., with which we were then crowded, and which would admit of no delay. We have made such a clearing out, that it is not likely that we will be obliged again to disappoint our friends.

Irregularity of the Mails.

We are constantly in the receipt of complaints from our subscribers, that they do not receive their papers regularly, and some not at all. We can only account for this by attributing the neglect to the Post Masters. We are careful about packing our papers, and putting them in the Post Office; after they are there, we cannot follow them. On Saturday last we received complaint from Stodartsville, Monroe county, that our paper, which we have regularly mailed to a subscriber there, has not been received by him for the last five weeks. This is too bad, and unless the evil is immediately remedied, we shall take measures to find out the offending Post Master, and hold him up to the censure he deserves.

Speaker of the Senate.

William F. Johnson, whig, of Armstrong county, was elected Speaker of the Senate, in the place of Senator Williamson, whose term expired with the close of the late session of our State Legislature.

Look out for them.—Five dollar notes on the old issue of the Bank of Chester county, altered to the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton, New Jersey, have been put in circulation.

Rhode Island.—The election in this State resulted in the Choice of the Whig candidate for Governor, by about 2000 majority; and a large Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature.

New York.—William F. Havemeyer (Loco) was elected Mayor of the city of New-York, on the 11th inst., by a majority of 1027 over William V. Brady. The whigs, however, have a majority of two in the Common Council.

Massachusetts.—The special election for a member of Congress in place of Mr. Adams, has resulted in the election of Horace Mann, Whig, by about 1200 majority.

Connecticut.—The State election which took place in this State week before last, has resulted in a most decisive triumph of the Whigs. They have re-elected Governor Bissell and all the State officers by about 2400 over the Locofoco candidates, and by over a thousand majority over all others, including all the scattering votes, which is a larger majority than has been given in the State for some years. They have also a very decided majority in both branches of the Legislature, securing the election of two United States Senators.

New Orleans.—The municipal election took place in New Orleans on the 3d inst., and the Whigs were triumphant, having elected their entire ticket.

Death of a Member.—Robert Black, Esq., a member of the late House of Representatives, from Mercer county, died at his boarding house in Harrisburg, on the 10th inst.

Congress.—The only thing of importance transacted by this body since our last, has been the passage, by nearly a unanimous vote in both Houses, of resolutions of sympathy with France in her efforts to establish republican institutions.

Ner Middleswarth.

The very judicious selection of the late Whig Convention for Canal Commissioner, we are inclined to think is a good omen for the coming contest. Who that has been at all acquainted with our legislative affairs for the last number of years, is not well acquainted—by reputation at least—with the firm, prudent, intelligent, honest old Dutch farmer, Ner Middleswarth. Born of humble parentage, his first days spent on a farm, and when he became old enough, we believe, apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith, he had not those advantages for receiving a liberal education which are enjoyed by the offspring of the wealthy; but being by nature, of an energetic, determined, never-despairing character he qualified himself to appear in our legislative halls, as one of its most useful and sound members. So well did his presence of mind, sound judgment, urbanity of manners and determined will qualify him for a presiding officer, that for several successive sessions he was chosen Speaker of our House of Representatives, where he acquired the reputation of being one of the best presiding officers our state has ever had. Mr. Middleswarth is at present a Senator from a locofoco district which he carried by his own personal popularity, for at home every body favorably knows "Old Ner," and when he comes upon the political carpet, he is invincible. For several years he has been engaged in the healthy and virtuous occupation of tilling the soil, and were any of our citizens to visit him at home, amidst his large family of sons and daughters, they would set him down as a fair specimen of a hospitable Lebanon county farmer. Wherever he goes, his frank, manly bearing gathers around him troops of friends; and as a conversational companion, either in the German or English, he is always interesting and pleasing. We repeat, that we are well pleased with his nomination, and with the cry of Ner Middleswarth and Whig principles, the second Tuesday of October will witness the good old State of Pennsylvania cast off her allegiance to Locofocoism. So mote it be.—Lebanon Courier.

**Tenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.
Whig Conteree Convention.**

At a meeting of the Conferees of the Convention, held pursuant to notice, at the house of James Ely, Rosscomon, Monroe County, on Wednesday the 12th of April inst, the Hon. SAMUEL YOHE, of Northampton, was appointed President, and CHARLES SNYDER, Esq., of Carbon and S. H. LA-CAR, of Northampton, Secretaries.

On motion, ALEXANDER E. BROWN, Esq., of Easton, was unanimously elected the Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the Whig National Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 7th of June next.

On motion, the Hon. SAMUEL YOHE, was unanimously elected the alternate Delegate to the Whig National Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That the action of the recent Whig Convention at Harrisburg in appointing CHARLES SNYDER, Esq., of Carbon, the Presidential Elector for this District, is a compliment which he has well deserved by his long and untiring exertions in favor of the Whig cause, and meets with our hearty approbation.

The following Resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cherish, with the most ardent love, all those great principles of government which have for their aim the prosperity and glory of our common country, and upon the basis of which the Whig party is organized.

Resolved, That as the period of another Presidential Election is approaching, it becomes our duty to look about us for a Candidate who is attached to our principles, and under whose banner we may march on to victory.

Resolved, that we have the highest confidence in the integrity, patriotism and Whig principles of General ZACHARY TAYLOR, and believe that his election to the Presidency would secure to the country as pure and able an administration as it has ever been blessed with.

Resolved, That Gen. Taylor is our first choice for that exalted station. We love and esteem him not only for his heroism and bravery in the field, but also for his unaffected Republican simplicity of manners, singleness of purpose, ability of mind, and firmness of character.

Resolved, That with Gen. Taylor as our candidate, we can enter upon the Presidential contest with the highest assurance of success. The efforts of designing politicians to injure his prospects, by casting a doubt over his principles, in the face of his repeated declarations that he is a Whig, can have no other effect than to confound those who employ them; whilst the glory which has attached to his name, from his brilliant victories in Mexico, and his whole astonishing military career, will draw around him and enlist in his support, thousands of the brave and gallant spirits of our land who have heretofore acted and voted with our political opponents.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all the Whig papers of this District, and that the Whig papers of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and the city of New York, be requested to copy them.

(Signed by the officers)

A Good Inducement.—A western paper contains an advertisement of a farm for sale, and as an inducement to purchase, says,—"There is not any Attorney within fifteen miles of the neighborhood."

Horace Greeley.—An exchange paper says that any one who looks at Horace Greeley's boots and breeches, could have no doubt that he is in favor of Bay and no friend of Taylor.

**ADDRESS BY HENRY CLAY.
His Name Submitted to a National Convention.**

CINCINNATI, April 12.
HENRY CLAY has given publicity to the following Address, authorizing his name to be presented to the Whig National Convention.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The various and conflicting reports which have been in circulation in regard to my intentions with respect to the next presidency, appear to me to furnish a proper occasion for a full, frank and explicit exposition of my feelings, wishes and views upon the subject. This it is now proper to make. With a strong disinclination to the use of my name again in connection with that office, I left my residence in December last, under a determination to announce to the public in some suitable form my desire not to be thought of as a candidate. During my absence I frequently expressed to different gentlemen my unwillingness to be again in that attitude; but though no one was authorized to publish my decision one way or the other, having reserved the right to do so exclusively to myself, on reflection, I thought it was due to my friends to consult with them before I took a decisive and final step.

Accordingly within the course of the last three months, I have had opportunity of conferring fully and freely with them. Many of them have addressed to me the strongest appeals, and the most earnest entreaties, both verbally and written, to dissuade me from executing my intended purpose. They represented to me that the withdrawal of my name would be fatal to the success, and perhaps lead to the dissolution of the party with which I have been associated, and especially in the free States; that at no former period did there ever exist so great a probability of my election if I would consent to the use of my name; that the great states of New York and Ohio would in all probability, cast their vote for me, that New York would more certainly bestow her suffrage upon me than any other candidate, and that Ohio would give her vote to no candidate residing in the slave states but to me; that there is a better prospect than has heretofore at any time existed; that Pennsylvania would unite with them; that no candidate can be elected without the concurrence of two of these three states and none could be defeated upon whom all of these should be united; that great numbers of our fellow citizens both of native and foreign birth, who were deceived, and therefore voted against me at the last election, are now eager for an opportunity of bestowing their suffrages upon me, and that whilst there is a strong and decided preference for me entertained by the great body of the Whig party throughout the United States.—They (the friends to whom I refer) at the same time are convinced that I am more available than any candidate that could be presented for the American people. I do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of all these representations, although I do not entertain a doubt that they have been honestly made, and are sincerely believed.

It has been, moreover, urged to me that the great obligations under which I have been hitherto placed by a large portion of the people of the United States, the full force of which no one can be more sensible of than I am, demand that I should not withhold the use of my name if it should be requested: And I have been reminded of frequent declarations which I have made, that whilst life and health remain, a man is bound to render his best services upon the call of his country.

Since my return home, I have anxiously deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my principles, to my friends, and above all, to my country. The conflict between my unaffected desire to continue in private life as most congenial with my feelings and condition, and my wish faithfully to perform all my public duties, has been painful and embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my name and those injurious consequences should ensue, which have been so confidently predicted by friends, I should justly incur their reproaches, and the reproaches of my own heart: and if, on the contrary, I should assent to the use of my name, whatever the result may be, I shall escape both.

I have therefore finally decided to leave to the National Convention, which is to assemble in June, the consideration of my name, in connection with such others as may be presented to it, to make a selection of a suitable candidate for President of the United States, and whatever may be the issue of its fair and full deliberations, it will meet with my prompt and cheerful acquiescence.

It will be seen, from what I have stated, that there was reason to anticipate that I would decline giving my consent to the use of my name again as a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States. Owing perhaps to this, as well as other causes, many of my friends and fellow citizens have avowed a preference for, and directed their attention to, the distinguished names of other citizens of the United States. I take pleasure in truly declaring that I have no regrets to express, no complaints, no reproaches to make on account of any such preferences, which, I am fully persuaded, are founded on honest and patriotic convictions.

Ashtand, 10th April, 1845. H. CLAY.

The West Chester Village Record gives the following cheering account of the crops in Chester county.—Farmers from almost all parts of our county represent the crops of wheat and rye as looking exceedingly favorable at this time of year—especially in the Great Valley, the garden of Chester county—where last year the crop was very light. The spring weather during the past week has brought out the grain and grass, clothing the fields with verdure. Should the fly and other causes not yet effect the wheat, our farmers may expect a heavy crop.

**GEN. SCOTT ON TRIAL.
The Court of Inquiry in Mexico.**

The Court commenced its session on the 16th of March, in the 'Hall of the Montezumas'—the National Palace—in the City of Mexico. The 'long arm of power at home' doubtless thought it appropriate to endeavor to disgrace the glorious old General who conquered it, upon the very scene of his victory.

The first day, the 13th of March, was spent in organizing the Court and in preliminary matters. On the second day, the 15th, the Court again assembled. In answer to an inquiry from Gen. Scott, the Court made the following decision:—"That the conduct of Major Gen. Pillow and Brevet Lt. Col. Duncan, will under the order be investigated, as far as their conduct is involved, in the charges preferred against them by Major Gen. Scott; and also the Court will examine into the merits of the complaint of Brevet Major Gen. Worth against Major Gen. Scott; and no other parties are before the Court under any order known to the Court."

The Court also informed Major Gen. Scott that all the parties to which the order referred would be present in Court to-morrow morning at the regular hour of Meeting.

When being thus informed that he was before the Court, a prisoner for trial, Gen. Scott rose and said: That the Court might well conceive how much, how deeply, he had been wounded by the information just communicated. Far distant from his country, his home and his family, he found himself but a prisoner at large in the capital of the Mexican Republic; struck down by the supreme military power from a high command—a command of some considerable elevation, of some considerable glory—the highest, perhaps, in view of the numbers, the valor and prowess of the army, held by an American soldier since the days of Washington. Nor was this all. He found himself placed as the chief criminal before the Court, and was informed that one of the parties against whom a specific charge was preferred by him has been acquitted and rewarded before trial, by the highest constitutional military authority of our country. The accused had now become the accuser, the judge the criminal. Deeply wounded as I am, continued the general, I pause, but not for ideas—they crowd upon me; not for want of feeling—my feelings are too deep for utterance; but I wish, Mr. President, to keep in order—if these remarks are not in bow in deference to the decision of the Court.

The President in reply stated that the remarks were infringing upon the rules of order, and Gen. Scott immediately resumed his seat. Whereupon the President declared the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

On the morning, at 10 o'clock, the 16th or 17th day, the Court again met, and after the usual preliminaries were gone through Gen. Scott again arose and said that he was present for the purpose of hearing anything that could be said against him, regarding the appeal. He stood there ready to meet any accusation. The Court here interposed and read a letter from Gen. Worth, in which the petulant officer insultingly withdraws his unfounded accusations, alleging as a reason for doing so, that "the President had done him [Worth] full justice;" and conveying the inference that he could therefore well afford, "for the sake of the service" to spare General Scott!

No wonder that under such a fresh insult, the veteran General's indignation boiled over, and vented itself in the following nervous remarks:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court: Here in the Capital of Mexico, conquered by the American arms under my command, I find myself but a prisoner at large—a chief criminal before this court. Deeply wounded, my military pride is cast down into the dust—not by the public enemy, but by the long arm of power from home. All that could be done in that quarter to injure, to degrade and humble me, here and elsewhere, has been accomplished. But, sustained by the Almighty arm—feeling myself strong in conscious rectitude, strong in mind and body, strong in all the means of self defence—I bid defiance to my accusers. I shall not plead the letter withdrawing the appeal against me in bar of trial. Nay, I challenge the writer of that letter to come forward and do his worst. But, no doubt, he thinks—and with reason—that he has done his worst. Here, in view of the enemy, he caused me to be struck down from the high and honorable command of a most triumphant army. He has caused me, first to be prejudged and punished at home, and then to be brought forward to be tried again, while he my junior has been pre-acquitted and rewarded. The President has, we are exultingly told, done him 'full and ample justice.' Yes, sir, in double measure; justice to his pride, and justice to his vengeance. Let him, Mr. President, go forth rejoicing, in the plenitude of Executive favor. Without envying him his honors, I shall at the end of this court have done with him forever. Again, Mr. President, I repeat, my attitude is that of defiance."

Rightly and gloriously answered, gallant old Chief! Broised in spirit, but not crushed, he is like a Lion at bay—as able to defend himself from foes "in the rear," as he has shown himself, to conquer those who meet him face to face. And yet there are ungenerous spirits who would have him crouch uncomplainingly under the lash; and who talk of his "arrogance," because he will not tamely suffer the insulting "arrogance" of triumphant persecutors, without bidding defiance to their malice.

On the subsequent day, Gen. Scott, under an order of the court, submitted the above remarks in writing.

The case of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan was then placed under consideration.

General Scott read a paper thereto. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court.—I desire, under permission to make the following statement in presence and hearing of Bvt. Lt. Col. Duncan, which may save the time of this court, as well as that of the parties before it.

I have had two charges, with a specification under each, against the Lt. Colonel. The first alleges a breach on his part, of an old general

regulation of the army, re-published and re-established by the President of the United States, Jan. 28, 1847, against the publication in newspapers, &c., of unauthorized letters or reports, from any army in the field, pending the campaign to which they relate, and which regulation the President directs all in military authority strictly to enforce.

As a principal conservator, at the time, of the peace, harmony and discipline of the army, I thought it my duty to arrest Bvt. Lt. Col. Duncan for a publication of that character, and laid the specific charge in question—which I duly submitted to the President of the United States, in order that he might appoint (as no other could) a general court martial for his trial. The President having thought proper on an admitted, certain and specific fact, to order an inquiry into, and not a trial of the matter, it is clearly not for me to uphold his regulation against his evident indifference on the subject.—I therefore withdraw that charge and its specification, and utterly decline, without further orders from the President, to prosecute it before this or any other tribunal.

The second charge and specification, which I thought it my duty, but most reluctantly, to prefer against the same gallant officer, to matters of fact, therein set forth, quoted from the same letter, re-published here under his own signature.

Gen. S. then goes on to remark that "hoping and believing that the statements made in that re-published letter, however injurious to the truth of history, and to the same extent to myself, were made from the want of correct information, and from no intention to misrepresent facts,"—he "would give to Lieut. Col. Duncan another opportunity of saying whether he was not ignorant at the time of writing the letter of those facts, which the General then recapitulated, being orders in relation to certain movements of the army, including certain orders to General Worth.

Lieut. Col. Duncan, thereupon submitted a reply in writing, in substance that when he wrote his "Tampeco letter" he believed the facts to be substantially true; and that he was ignorant of what General Scott had just stated, and heard it for the first time; that he "had no desire to detract from the merits of any officer; and no one can regret more than myself if I have done so."

Gen. Scott then withdrew the charges and said he would not prosecute them unless ordered by the Court. The case was then set aside.

The case of Gen. Pillow was then taken up. General Scott offered to withdraw the charges against him, chiefly for the reason, that he had asked for a Court Martial; instead of which the Government had ordered a Court of Inquiry, into which he said, the "judge and his prisoners, the accuser and the accused, the innocent and the guilty, are thrown alike to scramble for justice, as we may." And because "this Court had no power beyond the mere collecting of facts and giving an inoperative opinion thereupon."

Gen. Pillow, however, with much bravado—(thinking doubtless, that the charges could not be sustained by Gen. Scott,) insisted upon proceeding; and Gen. Scott agreed to gratify him. On the 21st, the examination of witnesses commenced, and Mr. Freaner the "Mustang" correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, was put upon the stand. His evidence is a most triumphant vindication of the propriety of the arrest by Gen. Scott.

—We are of the opinion, that Gen. Pillow—the man who dug that ditch at Camargo on the wrong side of the fortification—has again dug a ditch which is destined to engulf him.—He had better have accepted General Scott's offer to withdraw the charges. However, he can rely on his brother-in-law Polk, to save him.

The Anglo Saxon.

The proprietors of the "Anglo Saxon" give notice to the public through a card, that on the 26th ult., their office was entered by some person unknown, who carried off their Mail Books, in which the names of their subscribers were entered, and everything tending to give the slightest clue to their residences. In consequence of this depredation the publication of the paper has been suspended until the first of May, and all the subscribers are requested to immediately notify the proprietors (post paid of course) to what number their subscription extends. This will be necessary on the part of every subscriber, as all memoranda relating thereto has been lost.

A verdict of \$2,500 has been rendered in the Kentucky Circuit Court in favor of Cassius M. Clay, against those persons who destroyed his printing office in 1815.

The cold has been so severe in the central and southern parts of Ohio as to destroy all the peach buds.

Medical Students.

The number of students who attended the several Medical schools in Philadelphia last winter was one thousand two hundred and seven. Of this number 509 were students in the University, and 483 in the Jefferson College.

The Season in Alabama.—During the month of February, the gardeners in Alabama sowed their lettuce, radishes, carrots and parsnips, and planted their cabbages; and the farmers put in their corn and sowed their turnips.

SOAPS.

Fine scented Soaps for washing and shaving—also the celebrated shaving cream, for sale cheap, by JOHN H. MELICK, Stroudsburg, January 1, 1846.